

TRAIN SERVICE MORE REDUCED

New England Being Gradually Cut Off From Rail Communication

FREIGHT EMBARGO CAUSES WORRY

Shopmen Are Not Returning to Work Despite Orders

New York, Aug. 9.—Several local passenger trains of the New Haven railroad system, serving thousands of commuters within a few miles of this city, were discontinued today as a result of the strike of nearly 8,000 shopmen and car inspectors. The freight embargo which was ordered yesterday on all but perishable products continued in effect, causing concern to industrial centers in New England served by the railroad. There was no indication early today that the shopmen were preparing to resume work, although orders to return had been issued from national headquarters.

With the stopping of local trains today a total of 102 New Haven passenger trains have now been discontinued. Parlor car service has been virtually suspended on day trains and a limited number of sleeping cars are attached to night trains. The number of fast expresses connecting New York with New England, has also been reduced.

Officials of the New Haven railroad say that if the strike continues a further curtailment in service will be necessary as no effort is being made to employ strike breakers and the number of locomotives and cars in need of repairs is increasing.

MEXICO CITY STILL FREE.

Chamber of Deputies Rejects Proposal to Put It Under Federal Government.

Mexico City, Thursday, Aug. 8.—The Chamber of Deputies yesterday rejected by a vote of 136 to 20 a proposal submitted by the executive branch of the government depriving Mexico City of its status as an independent municipality and putting it under the federal government.

An attempt originating in the Chamber of Deputies to end the present extraordinary session of Congress on Aug. 15 and give the legislators a recess until the regular sessions start on Sept. 1 is apparently doomed to failure because of opposition in the Senate. While the lower house has passed the new labor law, the Senate still has much to consider. This is taken to indicate that important oil legislation will not be enacted until the regular session.

President Carranza is understood to have postponed his proposed visit of a month in the northern states of the republic in order to present his message at the opening session in September.

The Call of the Countryside.

"The call of the country!" Who has not felt it these past few days when city streets and pavements, the clang of street car bells, the dust and hurry of urban life and the rush and clatter of modern business all accentuate the terrible heat and stifling humidity that, combined, make one long with an indefinite yearning for purring brooks, shady forests, dreamy dells and languorous landscapes far, far away from the dust and dirt of the city.

The artificiality of city life is never so plain as in the summer time. All the discomforts of man's constitution as a social being are then emphasized, and the sight of so much humanity, unheeding as it sweats and puffs about the daily task, makes one think, by contrast, of other sights and other scenes. The sun drives his shafts down upon us from a molten sky, the very stones in the streets absorb the heat and throw it back, the city blocks shut out the breezes that we feel must be stirring somewhere, and we are uncomfortable and disturbed.

But the country! The lane that lazily winds its way in and out part nodding trees and lichen-covered, gray, friendly old walls, past benign old farmhouses set back from the road like reserved old gentlemen who are not anxious to "mix" with strangers, the orchards that stand with their trees close together like family groups, the smiling, nodding fields of corn that shortly will bear luscious ears for the chosen ones who may get them while they are fresh—all these and more the country offers. It offers an ineffable atmosphere of peace and content, the very best seeming to hum and the birds to sing and the trees to murmur, "All is well."

We are too wrapped up in material things. We are too uneasy, too fretful, too anxious. We are too much absorbed in business cares and too prone to believe that everything is on the downward trend. We need to get out in the country, to see the blue sky, the trees, the brooks, to feel the majesty of nature and the charm of the pristine.

"The call of the country!" Let's obey the call, if only for a day.—Fall River (Mass.) News.



Resinol keeps skins clear in spite of everything

The smoke and dust of city life, the sun and wind of the country, the steam and dirt of housework—all spell ruin for good complexion. But the regular use of Resinol Soap, with an occasional application of Resinol Ointment, keeps the skin so clean, clear and fresh that it simply cannot help being beautiful.

All druggists sell Resinol Soap and Ointment. Why don't you begin using them?

DOUBTS JAPANESE ACQUISITION.

Mexican Official Does Not Believe Oriental Is Purchasing Oil Wells.

Mexico City, Tuesday, Aug. 5.—Oil legislation will be taken up about the middle of this month by the extraordinary session of the Mexican Congress, which will have its consideration of the subject on the message sent to Congress last November Carranza, according to a statement made today to the Associated Press by Leon Salinas, acting head of the department of industry and commerce and also chief of the oil bureau of that department. Senor Salinas declared that insofar as the department was concerned, the question of new oil legislation was closed, saying that the department, in issuing provisional permits for oil interests to sink wells had turned the whole question over to Congress for final disposition.

Discussing the reports that Japanese interests are securing oil lands on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Mexico, Senor Salinas declared that his department had no official record of such transactions and that Japanese oil men had made no inquiries at the department. He admitted, however, that it would be possible for them to secure holdings from private individuals and that his department would not be advised as to these deals. Since most of the oil territory along the Atlantic coast is held by American, British or other interests, Senor Salinas said it seemed hardly probable that any newcomers could acquire important holdings by purchasing small tracts from Mexicans.

Referring to circular No. 9, giving permission for the sinking of oil wells, which was issued under date of Aug. 1 by the direction of President Carranza, the acting head of the department said:

"This circular is intended to be a temporary solution of the fuel problem. Oil companies have complained that they were not permitted to drill wells as a result of the non-compliance with the provisions of the decree of July 31, 1918. The Mexican government, for the purpose of showing its helpful disposition, gives permission for companies to drill wells, providing they subject themselves to the law which will be enacted by the Mexican Congress."

"If the companies do not agree to obey the regulations which will be laid down they will show unreasonable obstinacy. The government has always been disposed to listen to their appeals when such appeals did not attack legal principles which the government is under strict obligation to keep and to enforce upon others. The immediate commercial problem of the companies having contracts for supplying fuel oil is solved by this circular."

Senor Salinas said that in addition to the message sent to Congress last November by the president there was a number of other reports ready for consideration by the committee of Congress which will deal with the subject. There is, in addition, a special report from the Senate commission which visited the petroleum fields a few months ago, which combined with other data was "sufficient for framing new legislation."

Nothing is yet available regarding the attitude which oil companies will take with regard to "circular No. 9" which was given out to meet objections made by oil companies which declared that compliance with recent decrees would result in the loss of rights for which they have been fighting. It is understood they have contended that if they accepted the conditions contained in the decrees prior to the issuance of "circular No. 9" they would, in effect, accept the nationalization of their property. The decrees have provided for the payment of royalties on production and such payments would be, it is held, in substance, a recognition of nationalization.

Senor Salinas declared that during his recent visit to New York, Alberto Pani, present Mexican minister to France, was informed by an official of an oil company that "the oil companies had not a cent for Mexico but millions to oppose Mexico." Senor Salinas said the Mexican government had full knowledge concerning oil companies which were "leading a campaign against the Mexican government" but that "despite this fact the Mexican government is not using this knowledge to hamper the companies' operations, although this could be easily done."

CONFERENCE ON CAR STRIKE

Is to Be Held To-day By Louis Nixon of New York Public Service Commission

CAR TRAFFIC STILL BADLY MUDDLED

Complaint Made That the Police Are Not Co-operating

New York, Aug. 9.—The usual Saturday throngs at Manhattan terminals of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company lines to Coney Island and Brighton beach were absent early today. The strike of Brooklyn carmen, which for three days has paralyzed traffic on the surface, subway and elevated lines of the company, bid fair to make the tie-up equally as complete today.

A few elevated and subway trains were operated during the night, but the service was sporadic and the patronage extremely light. No surface cars were operated, and the number ordered out of the yards this morning was totally inadequate for the trade demands of the routes they traveled. As on the three preceding days of the strike the motor buses, jitneys, moving vans and other similar conveyances increased in number as the day advanced. As the larger Brooklyn department stores and many offices are closed on Saturday during August, thousands of store employees and shoppers helped to decrease the size of the early crowds by remaining at home or seeking recreation at places on traffic lines not affected by the strike.

In an effort to settle the strike Louis Nixon of the public service commission arranged to meet a committee of the strikers and listen to their grievances.

In view of the declaration of Lindley M. Garrison, receiver of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company, that he would not treat with a committee which merely represented the union, it was Commissioner Nixon's plan to urge the strikers to appoint a representative delegation to meet the receiver's demand that negotiations for a settlement be carried on by strictly bona fide employees, whether on strike or not.

Following a conference with the B. R. T. officials, Second Deputy Police Commissioner William Lahey declared that there was a lack of co-operation between the company and the police. Commissioner Lahey said he went over the plans with the company officials as to how many policemen would be needed for the operation of their cars today and received the reply that they intended to run 54 trolley cars and 118 trains on the elevated lines. The commissioner said he promised the company that he would furnish as many policemen as were needed.

CORN CROP SHOWS DECREASE IN JULY

Slight Falling Off in Wheat Crop, According to Forecast of the Department of Agriculture.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9.—The country's corn crop showed a decrease of 27,057,000 bushels as a result of weather and other conditions during July. The department of agriculture, in its August forecast announced the crop produced 2,788,378,000 bushels, based on conditions existing Aug. 1, compared with a forecast of 2,815,000,430 bushels made early in July.

Wheat production fell off 221,000,000 bushels as compared with the July forecast, the total being placed at 1,161,000,000 bushels. There was a decrease of 124,000,000 bushels of winter wheat and 97,000,000 bushels of spring wheat.

Condition of various crops on Aug. 1, follow:

Spring wheat, 53.9; corn, 81.7; oats, 76.5; barley, 73.6; buckwheat, 88.2; white potatoes, 75; sweet potatoes, 87.1; tobacco, 75.1; flax, 52.7; rice, 90.4; hay, 91; sugar beets, 75.6.

THE IRON INDUSTRY IN 1918.

Decrease in Output but Increase in the Value.

Complete statistics of iron ore mining in 1918, compiled under the direction of Ernest F. Burchard of the United States geological survey, department of the interior, show a decrease in output and in shipments but an increase in value. In the canvass for these statistics, the state geological surveyors of Alabama, Georgia, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin co-operated with the federal survey.

The iron ore mined in the United States in 1918, exclusive of that containing 5 per cent or more of manganese, amounted to 69,658,278 gross tons, compared with 75,298,851 tons in 1917, a decrease of 7.5 per cent. The quantity of ore shipped from the mines in 1918 was 72,021,202 gross tons, valued at \$244,368,147, compared with 75,573,207 tons, valued at \$238,260,444, in 1917, a decrease in quantity of 4.7 per cent, but an increase in value of 2.6 per cent. The average selling value of the ore per gross ton at the mines for the whole United States in 1918 was \$3.39, compared with \$3.15 in 1917. The stocks of iron ore at the mines, mainly in Michigan and Minnesota, amounted at the close of 1918 to 8,471,507 gross tons, compared with 11,003,843 gross tons in 1917, a decrease of about 23 per cent.

Iron Ore Mined by States.

Iron ore was mined in 48 mines in 26 states in 1918, compared with 452 mines in 25 states in 1917. Of these states, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah and Washington produced iron ores chiefly for metallurgical flux and a small part of the production in Colorado and Michigan was used for flux. One mine in Virginia reported a small quantity of iron ore used in the manufacture of hydrogen gas. The other iron ore mined was used mainly in blast furnaces, except small quantities from Georgia, Michigan, New York and Wisconsin used for paint. The rank of the three states producing the largest quantity of iron in 1918 was, Minnesota, Alabama—remained unchanged in 1918. Minnesota produced more iron ore in 1918 than all the rest of the states together, furnishing a little more than 60 per cent of the total for the United States.

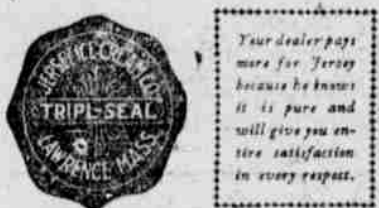


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CLEMENCEAU'S PRESENCE IS MUCH DESIRED

At First General Assembly of the League of Nations at Washington But It Is Not Certain Whether He Can Come.

Paris, Aug. 9.—The presence of Premier Clemenceau at the first general assembly of the league of nations at Washington is strongly urged in American quarters, according to Marcel Hutin of the Echo de Paris, who says his informant is a French statesman.

M. Hutin adds that, while, of course, the premier "cannot bind himself to go to America at a time when his presence in France is particularly necessary, it may be possible to arrange things, and M. Clemenceau will be unlikely to remain insensible to the pressing invitations he is getting from America."

As to the date of the assembly, it is said, an exchange of views between the allied governments is now going on. In some quarters there is some sentiment in favor of delaying the meeting until a well arranged program is drawn up, and others, notably the French, express the opinion the gathering should be held this fall so that a program of guiding principles could be firmly established.

NEW PATHS FOR OLD.

Disabled Indian Soldier Finds a New Vocation in the Maine Woods.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9.—Every summer for years up in the Maine woods, there has been a tall, brawny, silent Indian who guided city folks through the deep forests to the best hunting grounds. All of his life had been spent in the open, fishing, hunting, working sometimes in a lumber camp, and always a dumb lover of the coolness and the silences. When war came he joined other Americans in the big fight, and during a battle a high explosive shell fractured his right leg, and in healing drew it up shorter by an inch and a half than the other one. Of course it was great to come through the experience with any leg at all. But oh, the Maine woods that called him home! He could never roam through them again!

When the federal board for vocational education got in touch with him through its agents, he was willing to leave his future to them. They knew he could never tramp for long miles across the forests, so they questioned him closely and found that he was interested in repairing things, and that he really had some mechanical skill. The next thing was to send him to learn motor mechanics, and there he made wonderful progress.

It may seem a long way to you from Maine woods to motor mechanics, but it is not. There are motor boats to be run over the lakes and rivers up there. There are parties who want to be motored across the roads that lead into the forests. The silent Indian has not given up his woods, he has simply found another road through them.

The federal board for vocational education is eager to get in touch with every disabled soldier who must find a new path in life or who needs a helping hand in clearing the old.

Modern Version.

Prodigal Son—I come to you, father, with a heavy heart. His Father—And a light pocketbook. I know all about that. How much do you need now?—Boston Transcript.

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CARUSO GETTING FOOD BY ALLOTMENT

Noted Opera Singer in His Picturesque Villa in Italy Is Subject to the Same Rules as the Peasants.

Florence, Italy, Aug. 9. (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Food is now being allotted to Enrico Caruso, opera singer of the Metropolitan Opera company of New York, whose picturesque Italian villa is situated on the heights of Signia-Lastra, nine miles from here, on the same ratio as to the peasants in this section.

The new deluxe American limousine he imported was commandeered by the military authorities, while the Italian motor car he owned was requisitioned by the prefect of the commune of Signia-Lastra. The work committees of the district had their eyes upon his villa for many days and, when the outbreak against the high cost of living occurred here a few weeks ago, made an inventory of his cellar and pantry, told him he had far too much for one man and his small family to live upon and seized some of the wine in his cellar. Describing the affair Signor Caruso said to the Associated Press correspondent: "I was visited by a distinguished commission of men and women, conveyed up these hills in two luxurious automobiles decorated in red streamers. These read to me my mode of life in Italy and I have since been forced to live under their mandates."

"You know we have not starved here, though. We have had enough to eat, people in the red automobiles and have managed to get along. I do not know just what I will do in the future. I pay the Italian government more than a million lire taxes a year but I can ask for little protection for my property. I have given two years' work during the war to the cause of the allies, therefore, to the cause of Italy."

RUMANIA NEEDS LESSON

Because of Disobedience to Direct Orders of the Allies.

In occupying Budapest with its armies Rumania has acted in direct violation of the orders sent by the supreme council Saturday night. Unless there is treachery at Paris, unless secret forces are neutralizing the high professions of the peace conference, Rumania badly needs a lesson. It is suggested in Paris that the United States may exact pressure by threatening to stop supplies, but it may be doubted whether such threats would be effective or wise.

The time for "economic pressure" has gone by: the time for reconstruction has begun. What Europe urgently needs is the immediate ending of blockade and embargo. Even if a nation behave badly, economic coercion is under present conditions not the first but the last weapon to be used against it, and should not be considered if any other means exists of bringing about a change of heart.

In the case of Rumania such another means does exist. By its flagrant violation of the orders received from the supreme council the Rumanian government has destroyed whatever obligation the allies might feel to permit the annexation of Hungarian territory. The appropriate penalty for the occupation of Budapest is the tearing up of the secret treaty of 1916 by which the Rumanian government extorted from the allies a bargain as iniquitous as any made during the war. If the peace conference wishes to prove the sincerity of its professions in regard to Hungary it can do so most effectively by restoring to Hungary all the seized territory which is not indisputably Rumanian.

This would be a blow to the ambitions of Rumania, but it would make for a lasting peace, whereas the map of this region as drawn in the secret treaty would provide as likely a starting place as any for the next war. That the secret treaty has not before this been canceled is to be ascribed to the persistence, secretly, of the same policy which shaped it. The present lawless conduct of Rumania gives a chance, which the United States should not pass by, to challenge that policy, to insist on the cancellation of a morally indefensible treaty, and to turn Rumania, the most reactionary country left in eastern Europe, out of Hungary, where democracy has a splendid chance if Rumanian aggression can be curbed.

Hardly any incident since the armistice began has done more to breed cynicism in regard to the motives and conduct of the Paris conference than the treatment of Hungary, and it is not surprising that the correspondents at Paris should find the American delegation perturbed. For the conference to call Rumania to order and to make a conspicuous demonstration of the good faith of its pledges is essential. The reputation of the allies is at stake.—Springfield Republican.

Those Girls.

Mame (at Rever Beach)—I'm afraid bathing doesn't agree with me; I always look so pale when I come out.

Marie—You should be more careful and not get your face wet.—Boston Transcript.

Wages No Laughing Matter.

Urbana Democrat—"Wanted: Twenty-five car builders in Bellefontaine. See Harry Laugh." Harry's catchphrase mood is hardly shared by the generality of employers these times.—Boston Transcript.

Topics of the Home and Household.

Lime and hot water mixed to a cream will brighten zinc.

Jelly roll makes an attractive dessert if cut into suitable slices for serving and topped with a rosette of whipped cream.

When washing woodwork, use a piece of tin about 12 inches long to protect the wallpaper. Move it along above the mopboard or beside the casings as you work.

Delicious Maple Candies.

Peanut Taffy.

Some gloomy day when young folks yawn

And wish the weary hours were gone, Go to your storeroom and there get Maple sugar, heavy—almost wet. Send someone to a peanut stand; A quart fresh-roasted you'll demand. And make them whistle, if you please, When these are shelled, chop—not too fine.

Butter some pie pans set in line; Then take a pound of sugar turn Into a pan and melt—not burn. But add no water. When 'tis done And like thick syrup, quickly run, Your chopped up peanuts lightly salt And turn them in. If there's no fault, Stir just a minute, pour in tins And cool, and then the fun begins.

Maple Creams—Take one-half as much water as maple sugar, cook without stirring and when nearly done put in small piece of butter. When it begins to harden by dropping a little in water take off and beat hard until it becomes a waxen substance. Make into ball and place English walnuts on either side. Place on buttered plates to cool.

Old Fashioned Butternut Candy—1 cup soft maple sugar, ¼ cup granulated sugar, beat together until it bubbles well. Remove from fire and add 1 tablespoon butter, which has been melted. Stir 2 or 3 minutes or until it begins to grain, and then add 1 cup butternut meats. Pour into a buttered dish and cut into squares.

Maple Caramels—Put ¼ cups pulverized maple sugar and ¼ cups white sugar into a preserving pan and add 1 cup sweet cream. Stir until dissolved; put over a slow fire, and when mixture boils add ¼ teaspoon cream tartar, moistened with 1 teaspoon cream. Stir constantly. Test by dropping a little in very cold water. When done pour on a large platter that has been slightly buttered. Then nearly cold score with a knife. Wrap in paper.—Mrs. D. K. Barry in Carpenter's Store News.

Desserts Part of the Meal.

We have been too long accustomed to regarding the dessert as a pleasant adjunct to the meal. As the American housewife has to seriously guard the food supply of the country that it may not become depleted before the devastated lands are again producing, we cannot regard any part of the meal as an adjunct. The dessert must be a part of the meal, not a "top off"; its food value, big or little, must in that much diminish the entire food value of the meal.

In grouping desserts under one heading we find they differ very much as to food value. Puddings and pies are mostly starch and sugar, with the valuable acid juices when fruits are added. Mince pie has a high protein value, and so has cheese. Plum pudding is another dessert high in nourishment, which too often accompanies a heavy meal. Desserts made of milk and eggs, such as custards, have a high protein value and may well be served with a meal composed largely of cereals and green vegetables, says a food director for Armour & Co.

Fruit, fresh and canned, is the simplest of desserts and perhaps the best, if the meal contains meat and starchy vegetables. However, it would not be a sufficient finish to a meager repast. The food value of the dessert is of particular importance when there are growing children to be fed.

In arranging your group of desserts consider each as a food. Choose a dessert that will add to the meal the necessary food value. If your selection is well considered, you will find you have chosen the proper thing to suit the average taste and appetite. Just enough is the ideal of the new school of serving.

Dessert for hearty meals: Marshmallow Peaches—1 can of peaches, 2 tablespoons of marshmallow topping and 6 maraschino cherries. Arrange the half peaches (cutty up), on a dessert dish. Whip the marshmallow topping and place a teaspoonful in the cavity of each peach and a half maraschino cherry on top.

Dessert for light meals: Coconut Custard—2 cups diluted evaporated milk, 3 eggs, ½ cup shredded coconut, ¼ teaspoon vanilla extract, ½ cup sugar. Beat eggs until thoroughly mixed and add remaining materials. Pour into greased baking dish, place dish in pan of hot water and bake in moderate oven until set. To test to see whether the custard is baked plunge knife into it and if the knife comes out clean the custard is set.

Care should be taken in regulating the temperature of the oven, a too hot an oven or too long cooking makes the custard separate. Dorothy Dexter.

Didn't Know All the Parts.

"Pa, what is a sine qua non?" "Don't ask me. I haven't had the car long enough to understand all those technical names yet."—Boston Transcript.

Those Girls.

Edna—So you've broken with Jack. Edith—Yes, he was entirely too hard to please.

Edna—Gracious! how he must have changed since he proposed to you.—Boston Transcript.

PLAN MEMORIAL GROVE FOR CAMP KEARNY MEN

A white pine marks the Colorado quadrangle at Camp Kearny in California and it is but the start of a memorial grove that is planned in honor of the Colorado men who passed through that camp to answer the call of their country, says the American Forestry association of Washington, C. Miss Isabella Churchill of 2170 Fourth street, San Diego, is chairman of the quadrangle committee which is made up of Colorado people in San Diego. This is an example of the plans being made to plant memorial trees in honor of the heroes of the war this fall and this newspaper has arranged for any reader to get free detailed instruction on tree care and planting by writing to the American Forestry association at Washington, D. C.



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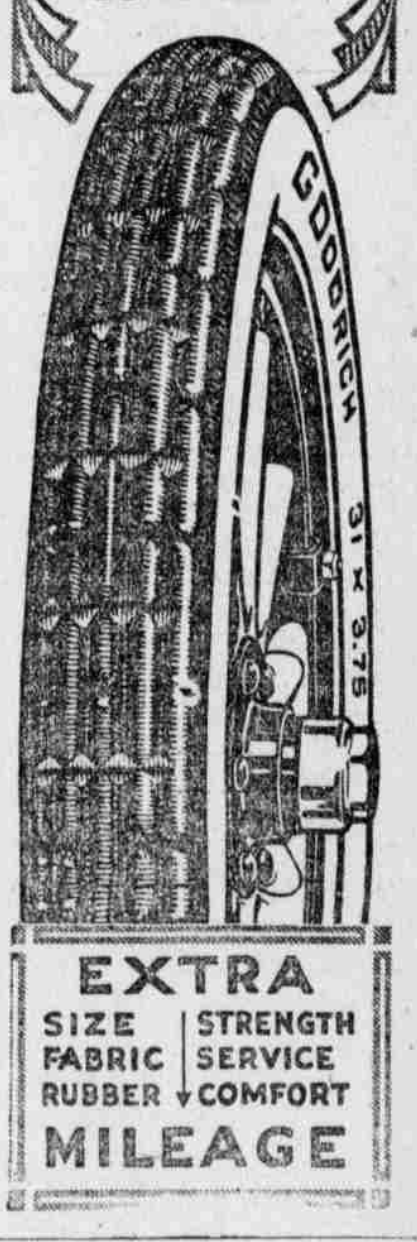
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